CHEAP COLUMN

FOR RENT. COR MENT, IN EDGEFIELD, A VERY convenient Dwellinghous, in a good neigh-shood. Enquire of GEO. DURY, 6 Union Oct RENT 1872 Dwelling No. 48 South Cherry street. A. V. S. LINDSLEY & NS, 40 College street.

OR SALE One Walnut Parlor Set; on Walnut Chamber Set; one Carpet, Sable, etc private sale to day corner of Vine and Da abreun, at Elder P. S. Pall's residence. F. VON BOY.

WANTS. WANTED-A first-class Bread, Cake at

BOARDING. A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND boarding and pleasant front room in private nily, 105 North Market street, two minutes in from the Square.

UNION AND AMERICAN TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.—The Senate met at 10 A. M., Speaker Vaughn in the chair. THE PUBLIC PRINTING. Mr. Merritt presented a petition from the journeymen printers of Nashville against a reduction of the rates for public printing. Beferred to the Committee on Printing.

NEW BILLS.
The following bills were introduced and passed a first reading:
By Mr. Porter—Requiring the official onds of revenue collectors to be registered n their official counties. By Mr. Windle-To allow the town of

Monroe, in Overton county, a Justice of By Mr. Coulter To prevent the sale of Intoxicating liquors to inebriates.

By Mr. McConnell: To amend the act regulating the elective franchise.

By Mr. Staley: To amend and define sec tion 4,677 of the Code, which defines grand

and netit larceny. By Mr. DuBose: To authorize the com a suspension of the rules. RESOLUTIONS TAKEN UP.

Senate resolution to appoint a joint com-mittee on incorporations. Adopted, and Messrs. Merritt and Gibson were appointed on the part of the Senate. of the State to pay her indebtedness, (reported for rejection.) Rejected—ayes 13,

House resolution authorizing the printing of 4,850 copies of the acts of the present session of the General Assembly, 350 of which shall be in pamphlet form as re-Senate resolution to appoint a committee to cancel State bonds and coupons in the office of the State Comptroller.

the bonds and coupons be burned after can-The resolution was then adopted. HOUSE BILL ON SECOND READING. To amend the act to defray the current expenses of last session of the Legislature.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING. To establish a Circuit and Chancery Court for the county of James. Passed. SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING

To amend the revenue laws (reported for rejection.)
Mr. Porter moved non-concurrence in the report of the committee. Carried. On motion of Mr. Green, the bill was then hid on the table.

To repeal the act to provide for the apcountment of special judges in certain cases. Passed—aves 14, noes 7. SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING To repeal the new providing for a conven

tional rate of interest. (Reported for rejection)-report non-concurred in, ayes 11, noes 10, and bill passed. On motion of Mr. Perter, the third reading was fixed for the second Monday in November. provide for a mode of calculating interest on notes and other instruments of

writing. Rejected. To abolish the office of Tax Collector and provide a mode for collecting taxes. Rejected.

To authorize semi-annual sales of lands for taxes. Rejected. To encourage the payment of taxes on lands by making such payment a muniment

THE STATE'S OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. Coulter offered the following resolu tions, adopted by the last General Assembly,

"Whereas, previous legislation on the part of those who had heretofore controlled he State Government in pledging the public faith by the issuance of State bonds has tended greatly to impair the public credit and mpart distrust to the minds of many as to the ultimate payment of our public debt; and, whereas, a people who in their history have shown scrupulous fidelity, commercially and otherwise, to private obligations, must consider justice to all public creditors as essential to the honor

and dignity of the State; therefore, "Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the people of Tennessee will never signalize their restoration to the control of public affairs by sanctioning in any manner, indifference to

public obligations.
"Resolved, That inexpediency, together with the honor and good faith of the State demand that the interest on the public debt be paid at the earliest practicable moment, and its principal securely provided for at maturity; and to these ends, under a careful retrenchment and rigid economy in all other respects the entire available revenue and resources of the State should be faithfully plied, as they are in bonor pledged; provided always, that this resolution shall not be construed as a pledge or promise on the part of the State government to pay any of said debts unless there exists a legal or equitable obligation so to do." On motion of Mr. Young the resolutions

were laid on the table. Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. called to order at 10 o'clock, by Speaker

PRESERVATION OF PEACE Mr. Martin, from the Judiciary Commit-tee, submitted the following report: "Your committee, to whom has been referred House joint resolution concerning any, legislation was necessary to clothe the geously mowers, reapers, cultivators, etc., mor with authority and power to exe- etc. cute the laws of the State, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully en mold-board plow" is an adage familiar report that with the exception of an occa- to all, and aptly illustrating the negro insional disturbance here and there in different | telliger ter, and attributable alone to local influences

to the unqualified condemnation of violence of every character, and if in any county or portion of the State due execution of the laws has been arrested by violence, the personnel of the ball but in motion

coth

now in the Comptsoller's office, so that they may be rendered valueless to any per-son into whose hands they may full by theft or otherwise. Adopted on a suspension of

By Mr. Produces By Mr. Freeman: To repeal the act re-opening the Rig Hatchie river.

By Mr. Houston: To repeal certain sec-tions of an act to declare the Tuscumbia river navigable from its mouth to the State line.

of the Code in reference to subscribing stock to railroads.

to railroads.

By Mr. HcGhee—To change the mode of selecting the Public Printer. It provides that the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer shall be apcomptroller and Treasurer shall be appointed a board to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder, after giving twenty days' notice in some newspaper published in each grand division of the State, but with full power and authority to reject all bids offered, provided said board should be of opinion that it would be to the interest of the State see to do

hc State so to do.

By Mr. Shepherd: Requiring County Courts to appoint overseers and assign hands to work on the public roads. By Mr. Leach: To amend the act estab-lishing the county of Houston.

DEATH OF A. FOSTER FLEMING.

Mr. Rosson announced to the House the death of the Principal Doorkeeper, A. F. Fleming, which occurred last night at 10:30 o'clock. On making the announcement he paid a just and feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased, recounting his many good qualities of head and heart. RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. Wester offered the following resol sorrow of the death last night of A. F. Fleming, Esq., the worthy Doorkeeper of the House; and, whereas, the deceased has been an efficient officer, not only of this but of the preceding House, and has en-deared himself to the members by his ac-commodating and amiable conduct; there-

Resolved, That we deplore the untimely death of our Doorkeeger, suddenly cut down as he has been in the vigor of early manhood and the height of his usefulness; and we sincerely sympathize with his mother, deprived of her son in her widowed old age, and with his other relatives and friends

Resolved, That a committe of four mem-bers of this House be appointed to accommittee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the public printing power to administer oaths to witnesses. Adopted under plant the remains to the place of interment. of the deceased this House stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Resolved, That the principal Clerk furnish a copy of these resolutions to the mother of

e deceased.

Mr. Chambers remarked that while he had known the deceased only a short time, he had known him long enough to fully appreciate his kindness and sterling worth. Mr. Cheatham followed in a brief and fiting tribute to the deceased. He said:

"Perhaps no member of this House more deeply deplores the loss we have sustained in the death of our principal Doorkeeper, Foster Fleming, than myself. I knew him well, and in all the varied relations of life he displayed those noble qualities which so Mr. DuBose moved in amendment that justly entitle him to the confidence and friendship of all who knew him.

> ing our respects to the departed. He was a subordinate officer of this House, 'tis true, out we should not forget that

day we are performing the sad duty of pay-

steps, and claims for its victim our friend cree of Heaven. This summons we must all obey. You, Mr. Speaker, who to-day preside over the deliberations of this body with as much dignity, must soon follow in the same train. 'Be ye also ready.'
'Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath, But thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh Death!

"He goes to his grave with the nobler antributes which make men worthy of imita-tion—true and steadfast in his devotion to victions of right. He will be with us no his troops 'across the river and rest forever meath the shadows of the trees.1

adopted by a rising vote.

The Speaker appointed the following

The House then adjourned.

THE FIRST DUTY OF THE LEGIS-LATURE.

To the Editors of the Union and American:
It is in vain that our agricultural writers urge upon the planters to diversify their crops and plant less cotton. It is in vain that the advantages of labor-saving ma-chinery are set forth, day by day, by the press and amateur farmers. Our people are willing to give up cotton, willing to adopt any of the improved agricultural implements of the day, whenever they can do so with safety. The difficulty lies at the

very threshold-in our SYSTEM OF LABOR. It is not intelligent.

It is not reliable. Innovations upon the old system are made with greater cautiousness by the planter than any other class in our community. He has been trained under a system of slavery, while the staple product was cotton and tobacco, and his industry and management was rewarded as adequately as he expected. Slavery has been abolished, and with it followed much of the profits upon the staple. The negro, like his former master, knows than his employer, and is therefore the more disposed to let well enough alone, especially

as the balance sheet of the ledger is in his favor. It is impossible to hire any considerable number by the month and if it were not so, it would be unwise to employ that way in cultivating the usual crops of the North, as they would be providence and lax notions of honesty.

Planters must ex necessitate employ them by the year, and must plant crops that will

give them employment during the time.

Were it practicable to employ them by certain outrages said to have been committed the month, it is extremely doubtful whether In Franklin county, and House resolution they have the necessary intelligence, measking your committee to report what, if chanical skill and ingennity to use advanta-

"A pegro, a mule, shuck collar and wood-

portions of the State, local in their charac- Three-fourths of the farm lands in Tennessee are either idle or poorly cultivated. and not to any defect in the law of the land, There is room for three times the agricultuthey find the State in profound peace. The ral population that we have. Double, newly elected Executive, together with all treble our field products, and in a few years the officers in authority, are believed to be our debts would be paid, our taxes desufficiently clothed with power to execute the laws and promote the public good. creased, our revenue ample for all purposes. Railroads would start out from every point "The public mind is inclined to peace and of the compass, and an era of the unqualified condemnation of violence prosperity be inaugurated that

petrators of such offenses are the represen-tatives alone of their own unholy purposes, tions as it rolls onward, in compound pro-

Wour committee respectfully ask that the report be adopted, with the following joint resolution in lieu of House joint resolution in lieu of H

THE LATE QUEEN OF FASHION.

ght as a fairy, proud as a queeu,

With ivory between Pure as a lily, fair as the dawn, Timid and blushing, Shy as a fawn.

Sess, Cherry, Dapple, and Brindle (the ros Straying to gather Fresh mouthfuls of clover. Golden the sunset, deepening to gray, As down the meadow path Comes Marian May.

Flown by the brookside, under the boughs, Dainty maid Marian

ARKANSAS.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop-Sor Facts and Speculations by a Practi-

cal Planter. Fo the Editors of the Union and American HECKATOO, ARK., Sept. 17, 1871 .- When I wrote some time since I was somewhat hesitating in opinion between the last year's crop and the prospect of the present, but am now settled in the opinion that the present crop was being greatly over-rated. The improvement in the crop the last two growing months was so great it produced many speculations as to its extent, and many thought it would equal per acre the crop of last year, but a large crop very much depends on the early growth to give it size early in the season, which was prevented last spring by the excessive and continued rains. After the spring mains ceased deep cultivation had to be resorted to in order to kill the grass, which gave a late bold growth, consequently that late growth has falled to

produce a heavy yield. In all the old sandy lands the growth is becoming perceptibly smaller than when was fresh and have had to bring up the rows closer, and give it deeper cultivation, thereby obtaining near the same yield as when the land was fresh. All of our lands require a deeper cultivation than formerly. As they become old the heavy spring rains bake it, and if not well plowed, we have no loose soil for the summer cultivation. Very much depends on a good cultivation in early spring to give size to the plant. Shallow cultivators have to be abandoned to a great extent. The number of acres we now cultivate to the hand is much smaller than in former days, and I have laid aside many tools I formerly used for expedition. never knew a failure in the cotton crop this country in thirty years previous to the late war. In 1866-7 the hands commenced under new auspices, and were led off by outside and new influences to the neglecof their engagements, and consequently produced two disastrous years. The caterpillars have made their appearance, but it is too late for them to do any damage. In the thick, heavy cotton it would be an advantage to strip the leaves so that the sun could mature it, but the caterpiller in this country are gen-10th of September will not mature unless fall to 32 degrees it will freeze most of the unmatured bolls which never open; but if it crop by the growth of the weed, and to a certain extent large stocks will produce more penetrate it, to fully mature in time. Much depends on the quantity of bolls, which are more numerous and the stalk better cipline."

branched some seasons than others. As to the insects, I never have any fear of river bottoms, and I have thought for many years past that the saline quality of the soil was partly the cause. The peculiar adapta-tion of the soil for the growth of cotton, more; his spirit has already crossed that dark and mysterious stream which Stonewall Jackson in his last expiring moments in winter to destroy many insects, and could look beyond with inspired eyes, when render it the most desirable and certain he asked that he might be permitted to take | cotton region in the South. The boll worm has never troubled us-the cut worm in spring is almost entirely extinguished, and At the conclusion of Mr. Cheatham's rethe caterpillar never appears in time to in-To amend the Revenue laws. Rejected, marks the resolutions were unanimously jure the crop. Those plantations where the stock is burned in early spring are less liable to be infested by insects than when committee to accompany the remains to the the stock is bent down and plowed in. Inplace of interment: Messrs. Wester, Dick, sects of many descriptions deposit their chambers and McGaughey. when burned they are destroyed and less numerous. Our present mode of cultiva-tion with the labor we have to contend with is by no means thorough, and with that incomplete system we are consequently

subjected to a greater expense in keeping up a plantation. had unlik would seem that the wages paid on the health. share system of planting would be a strong incentive to the laborer, but, to a great extent, it has failed to have that effect. If the number of acres in cultivation this year be as much less than 1870, as is repre-sented by the statistical writers and reports, with less yield to the acre, (about which there can be no doubt) together with the destruction of the present crop by the boll | touching? V States, it will evidently bring down the crop far below that of 1870.

> COTTON PLANTER. THE PRAIRIE FIRES.

From the LaCrosse Republican. A man who had been with Sherman in his "march to the sea," was caught in the midst of a fire which was approaching him nothing of the "small farm" system, and is from all sides. Having no matches to crehothing of the "sinait farm system, and is loth to engage in untried fields. As his wants and necessities are much fewer than his former master's, and his condition pecuniarily is much bettered as compared with with the will that a man would use who was ger." the old plan, he is satisfied with far less than his employer, and is therefore the more large hunting knife, cutting a large piece away; he rolled it back and at once commenced throwing the soft, dry earth upward and outward, and soon had a hole dug of sufficient size to admit his body. Carefully drawing the sod toward him he succeeded in drawing it over his body, and then filled up the "chinks" with dirt from within. He a dangerous element in society, if thrown out of employment five months in the year was speeding furiously on its way miles out of employment five months in the year was speeding furiously on its way miles as they are at the North, owing to their imliving grave, heated fearfully, but injured in no way whatever. His soldier experi-ence had saved his life,

Elsenach, in Thuringia, by the majority of the Protestant clergymen of that diocese. The proceedings have resulted in a resolution that the assembled clergy thought the time had come when the Protestant Church in Germany ought to be wholly separated as she said this, that I cannot describe. It from the State, as in Scotland and America. From what I can observe around me, I have not the slightest doubt that this movement for free churches will soon become general. Nor do I doubt that, together with the Catholic Separationists, this movement will rapidly lead to another great church reformation, as in the beginning of the sixteenth

UNDERWOOD and Maddox, two of the young men imprisoned at Raleigh, N. C., en fresh charges, after they had sued out warrants against the United States Marshal and his Deputy, for arresting and imprison-ing them wrongfully in the first instance, well; but I would like to enjoy yet a little tatives alone of their own unhely purposes, and find no approval in the eyes of the community of the State.

We want a half million copies of the "messorences of the Community of the State."

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"The Legislature recently assembled fresh the first instance, were released from juil on Saturday, the "my his."

"God grant that you may, madame," replied I. The Empress then glanced at a clock. "You have come far to see me; you must not lose it." How I wished that time while to enjoy yet a must on Monday they went before the first instance, were released from juil on Saturday, the "my his."

"God grant that you may, madame," replied I. The Empress then glanced at a clock. "You have come far to see me; you must not lose it." How I wished that the hay crop as greatly reduced in quantity, but excellent in quality, in a majority of the States. Georgia and Arkansas have largely increased their yield and the his you have the form the propose of the "Minst, and on Monday they went before the first instance, well; but I would like to enjoy yet a must of the my life."

The Empress then glanced at a clock. "You have come far to see me; you must not lose it." How I wished the his you have a must on the hard of the prior to the war we find the my hid of the hist of the my life."

The members of Wales

The others of our agricultural resources that the case will not be tried before next spring.

In either of our agricultural resources of our agricultural resources, and looking into themselves the state of our agricultural resources. It is the others of our agricultural resources of our agricultural resources of our agricultural resources. It is the others of our agricultural resources, and looking the protection of our agricultural resources. She had prices must be fully set forth. Local and prices must be fully set forth. Show the full exercises of all life rights in person and property; that we have not in level of our agricultural resources. She there is a room set again the Empress—and stood there grandly calm to receive my salutations. It is the roop of the States bordering upon the Atlantic, between South Carolina and Maine, has been reduced one-sixth, the recipions and prices of land for sale, with terms must be given. They must know what in the best society in that eity, at parties and balls given at private houses, there is a room set again the empress—and stood there grandly calm to receive my salutations. It is the roop of the States bordering upon the Atlantic, between South Carolina and Maine, has been reduced one-sixth, the recipions and prices of land for sale, with me costs to live, and how to reach different points.

The San Francisco Chronicle cites it as a well-known fact that in what is termed the best society in that eity, at parties and balls given at private houses, there is a room set again the empress—and state of the seasoft of the final state of the state of the seasoft o

A Lady's Visit to the Ex-Empress Eugenie-The Woman or the Empress-The Story of Her Flight. A lady who recently visited and conversed with the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chisel-hurst, says:

hurst, says:

She looked what Tennyson calls "divinely fair," but as one who has suffered much. There was a worn, weary look, inexpressibly pathetic in her eyes, just touched over the lower lids with black; her cheeks were thin and very pale, her fair hair simply arranged low on the neck behind, drawn back at the side, and with curis on the forehead, and it was her own hair distinctly add palpably her own. Her distinctly add palpably her own. Her dress was of black paramatta, self-trimmed, with a small tunic, and a general look of scantiness about it. She wore a little white shirt-collar and cuffs, and not a single jewel, save one diamond star that held the lit tle collar. Her manner suits her imperia

presence—simple, courteouc, earnests. It is as of a ready-witted woman, sweet-tempered, full of human interests and feelings, impressionable, mobile, fascinating; emphasizing all she says with her grandly cut Spanish eyes, that might almost indeed stand her in lieu of greens so alcoments described. speech, so eloquently do they converse. There is a wonderful and varied charm about her, Cleopatra-like, that neither age nor custom can wither nor stale. To see how the woman struggled with the em-press, and how it brought her down to claim the sympathy and pity from a solitary in the year a numerous flock stranger, was very touching. Decorum of sheep. They can live and

alone kept tears from my eyes. She beg in in English (which she speaks readily, and with a good accent, only now and then wanting a word which she asks you with her eyes to supply) by regretting that the emperor was too ill to see me. "Not seriously ill, far from it," she said, "thank God, but suffering greatly from rheumatic pains, in consequence of a chill when he first arrived at Chiselhurst. The weather had been warm and fine, and he had been tempted out, too much wrapped up, (for it was so cold at Wilhelmsho and he had incautiously taken off his paletot, and so caught cold, which had pro-

duced an attack of rheumatism." Then she expressed much interest about the place I came from. It was associated with her early life. "Ah! how happy I was then—it seems like a dream, so happy, and her glorious eyes glistened. "How we remember the house where I was at school, the broad terrace and the distant hills, and my companions, my dear friends, they have

not forgotten me."
"Yes," said I, "young Miss B—"
"Young! ah, no!" and she laughed. "She is not young; she is my age, and that is not It is not allowed to contradict sovereigns, but as she said this she was a living contradiction of her own statement. She looks wonderfully youthful, and her present thin

ess is very becoming in this respect. "When I first came to England," she coninued, "I desired to go there."
"Ah, madam, why did you not come. We yould have received you with enthusiasm." She bowed. "Yes, I wished it: it wa my first thought; but it could not be

But, madam, will you not come among us, and see your old haunts?" it, but the caterpiller in this country are generally late making their appearance, and do but little damage. The blooms after the "Sometime, perhaps, but not now. I cannot leave him, and I go nowhere, I think of nothing, day and night, but of poor France. Ah, what "But a few days ago he was with us in the frost is postponed very late. About the horrors will be passed through ere France the vigor and full bloom of manhood—to- 24th or 25th of October is the average time can be at peace! These dreadful scenes of our first frost, and if the mercury should are always before me; the end is not yet." Her eyes filled with tears and rested on her shabby, black dress-and this was the is only a light frost, and passes over that late queen of fashion—and her look seem- our recollection, was about sixty millions of period without a freeze, many unmatured ed to say, "See how I mourn!" and it was dollars. Of course, Alabama came in for Georgetown, D. C., introduced the Catawba establishment of factories and all capital

> "Madam," said I, "there is but one con- about two millions of dollars. solation—the worse things go in France,the fruit, but this large stock is often of late growth, and so thick that the sun cannot is the emperor alone that can govern France.

them on the alluvial lands of the Arkansas | the emperor. Surely the world must come The emperor knew that these kind of peo-ple were in Paris—for twenty years he knew it, and he did not shoot them. He was too merciful." "Madame," said I, "it is as though the

Fenians ruled in London. The Reds are the same all over the world." "The Emperor is blamed for everything," said she, "yet how rich and prosperous France has been for so many years. wages of the laborers and the ouvriers were high and work was plentiful. To Paris came the whole world, and money was spent. Now the taxes has not been paid for three whole months. The taxes not paid and no money at the Bourse. The Emperor is blamed, too, for the war. He was against it, Such blame is unjust. But" -as she drew herself up-"we not desire justification. Time will do that. Let events speak. By and by Europe shall judge the Emporer fairly."
I expressed a hope that the trials she

had undergone in Paris had not injured her "No," she replied. Then she replied: "I was forsaken by all the ministers. Trochu, whom the Emperor had appointed, left me. What could I do? I was alone. Ah," she added, with an inspired look, "It was my

She turned her tearful eyes to heaven. "Her passion!" Could anything be more touching? Woman as I was I could have "I was alone," she repeated, as though in ar below that of 1870.

Under those facts, I would not be surcould I do but fly? I was not afraid. I

prised if it were a million and a half bales could look death in the face; but all had "Were the details of your majesty's flight, which appeared in the newspapers,

"Yes," said she, "tolerably so. For thirty days I was guarded by those men of Belleville. Oh, it was horrible! They took possession of the Tuileries. My only happiness was, that I suffered alone. The emperor away and my boy safe. No! I could "By what door did these wretches enter

the Tuilcries, madam?" "Everywhere-by all the doors and windows, too. They came down from the Place de la Concorde. I saw them coming through the trees. Then they broke over the fences into the reserved garden, and at last smashed the lower windows and broke open the doors. They came, too, on the other side, from the Place du Carrousel; black masses of men, pressing closer and closopposed them; the guards were gone. There were horrible cries and screams and oaths. From these thief-dogs I expected death; I saw it in their faces, these Bellethere was a change; more savage men came about me. I never left my room; I lay down a little on my bed for rest, but I did not undress; I would not be murdered in my bed in my night-dress." She made a little motion with her hand,

told of the delicacy of the woman, and the lofty decorum of the sovereign, that care-fully gathers her robes around her ere she "Madame," said I, "had you fallen by the hands of those wretches, you would have lived forever in history and in poetry. Every art would have been evoked to celebrate your memory. You would have united the beauty and fascination of Mary Queen of Scots to the virtuous fortitude of Marie Antoinette. It would have been a glorious immortality."

"Yes," she said, melting into the sweet-

FARM AND GARDEN.

eals more in facts than in fiction, and agricultural department is conducted in a Carroll, Ohio, heavy rains are making a practical, common sense manner that large autumn crop. A large portion of the Rhode Island has one immired and twee strikes the farmer at once. The following Kansas and Nebraska hay is made ty-six mills that spin cotton alone, with on article from one of its correspondents we from prairie grass, and in the carnestly commend to the attention of the Northwestern States generally the wild portance to the farming commu-nity. Dogs are pests—nuisances, that are tolerated by our legislators, in order to districts a dearth of hay may almost invagain a little popularity with a certain class. riably be avoided by extra effort and indus-The highest good to the greatest number try in enlarging the area cut. In the Ohio should be the governing maxim with our Valley also the utilization of corn-fodder law-makers. Every class of society is in- can make up almost any deficiency of the jured by the worthless curs that roam in hay crop. Famine in the stock-yards of the swarms at will throughout our State. The West is therefore only possible through the mechanic has to pay higher for his meat, negligence of stock-growers. the working farmer is unable to reap the greatest profit from his labor because his employer cannot turn all his capital to ac-

thrive where other stock would perish. But they cannot be grown profitably where there are dogs. The last Legislature did worse than nothing on this subject. To Jersey, 105; Pennsylvania, 104; Missouri, allow every family in the State to have a 101; Minnesota, 111; Iowa, 105; Kansas, dog free of tax is to invite all who have not dogs to procure one immediately. Let all be taxed just as the lands and other domestic animals that make the wealth of the country. Nay, further; let them be average. The Eastern market supplies taxed as privileges-dogs are either property or not. If they are property they should be taxed by reason of the constitutional provision in section 28. Art. 2: All property, real, personal or the great success that has crowned the efferæ natura, and may be killed just as a vet receive the benefit of both. Protected

must be abundant.

To the Editors of the Union and American:

in the wealth of the nation. Su

of Maryland, and Mr. Autil, of New Jersey,

met with some success. These crude experi-

ments in grape culture continued until the

The Hampton-Court vine, says Strong, is

ed in 1769 and now covers over twenty-two

hundred square feet; having a stem thirty

The Southern Cultivator describes Scup-

pernong vines in Georgia as covering a much

seen. The Alta Californian gives an ac-

count of a vine at Monticito, four miles

cumference, and the estimated yield of this

vine was eighteen thousand pounds of fruit.

ary age and size might be referred to, but

the foregoing is deemed sufficient for the

present purpose, as they show conclusively that the vine is a "permanent institution." In the articles that follow, it will be my

purpose to give in detail, and in quite a

plain, practical way, all the information in

my power relative to grape culture, so as

the common farmer can understand and

tion and preparation of soil, planting, culti-

FUTURE PROSPERITY OF TEN-

understanding, yet we hope you will permit

our lines a place in your very useful paper,

for the consideration of your many readers.

In the first place we shall endeavor to

locate the cause of the present embarrassing

condition of those engaged in pursuit of agriculture, and then, if possible, suggest a

Almost every school boy knows that

remedy for said evil.

To the Editors of the Union and American:

vating, pruning, etc., of the vine.

from Santa Barbara, that is ten feet in cir-

count. The fence corners on a large planta-

tion would support for nine months

as property, yet not subject to tax. We trust our present Legislature may have the wisdom and the moral courage to is destined to exert a controlling influence deal with this question in a manner that its importance demands, so that the green hills sion. Look for a moment at its progress. of Middle Tennessee and the swelling About the year 1620, the London Company mountains of East Tennessee may established a vineyard in Virginia and be covered with white clouds of grazing flocks, whose fleeces may William Penn in 1633 made an unsuccessbe worked up into marketable products and help to relieve the burden of taxation un-Philadelphia. Subsequently Mr. Tasker, der which our State is tottering. We shall

recur again to this important subject. I want, says this correspondent, to have a little common sense talk with you about manufactured wine from native grapes. In dogs. I would prefer to begin with a few facts—facts are stubborn things. In the mine county Ky, for the purpose of grape census of the United States, published some growing, but like those that preceded ten or twelve years ago, there was a general sthem, planted the foreign vine and failed, estimate of what it cost to support the dogs But in 1801 they removed to Indiana in the United States, which, according to planted native vines and succeeded. tates, and the expe to each would be and for laying a sure foundation for future

things, which live as best they can. well known to every farmer, white or colored, in Alabama. And yet it is well state in the Union from Maine known that no animal could be raised at less to California but has its vineyards. With expense on a farm. No kind of fresh meat such rapid increase it is impossible plied. is more acceptable to most persons than for the mind to overestimate the magnitude mutton or kid. What will keep a dog a of this interest in the future. Vines attain year will raise a hog, a sheep or a goat.

Then, if you remember what a vast multitude of these useful animals are destroyed age to which the vine lives well is from every year by the ravenous dogs, then the sixty to seventy years or more, and in the expense of the dogs is a heavy burden on common course of things it is six or seven

their effort. His neighbors have dogs, and four hundred years and in some Italian some of them would be almost as much effended at charging their dogs with sheep- still floursh and bear. killing as if you had insinuated something against the purity of his family. Is there no remedy for this state of things?

Surely the intelligence and patriotism of the of Ghilan that are twelve feet in circumpeople would remedy this thing if their at- ference and that the columns in ention was called to it. And here I must say that every good and wise legislator is bound to study political economy. If he is honest, he will feel great doors of the Cathedral at Ravenna are bound to legislate for the general good—to made of vine planks, some of which are perfect every branch of human industry— twelve feet long and fifteen inches broad.

to abate as far as possible the pest, the nuisance, the useless destruction of property by the most famous in England. It was plant-What is the remedy? Instead of taxing cows and horses and inches in circumference three feet from the other things which are necessary to the liv- ground, and having an annual crop of about ing and comfort of every well regulated family, tax dogs; or, if it seems better to our cane is one hundred and twenty feet long. grave legislators, tax dogs instead of a polltax, which is substantially taxing a man, and because he belongs to the body politic, for the rights and privileges of citizenship. and cover four trees, one of which is a full But if this is true of man, how much more sized oak and the others are quite large."

and surely he ought not to object to paying from the ground. "Its giant folds run over of a dog? Let our next Legislature put a tax of on dollar a year upon the owner of every dog who holds citizenship in the State of Ala-

And as we have thousands of white and colored children in the State who are growing up in ignorance of all that would make them good and useful citizens, let this tax Many other accounts of vines of extraordinbe appropriated to education.

Who would not be willing to pay a yearly tax of one dollar on his dog for such a noble purpose? The man, or the men, who will be instrumental in securing such a result,

will, in coming years, be esteemed as bene-ADULTERATION OF CLOVER SEED The following, clipped from the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, will put our farmers on their guard against buying clover seed without inspection. It is to be hoped that stringent laws may be made and the guilty persons punished for any attempt to perpetrate such frauds upon

"A confidential circular from an enterprising German in Hamburg has lately come to light, containing an offer to sell several tons of sand suitable for mixture with clover seed, the grains of which resemble the seed so closely that it is almost impossible to distinguish them by the eye. The writer of this circular announces that this sand is in great demand, especially in England, for purposes of adulteration. Two colors are supplied, one for red clover and one for

The Department of Agriculture estimates and when we examine the grain and pro-

supplied by corn-adder and millet. A A PLAIN TALK ABOUT DOGS.

The Southern Argus, published in Seima, ed in Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and the quantity of clover-hay has been increased. The cost of the dry season, has been secured as well as led. Then is not the problem easily solved? The exporting of our currency may finally bankrupt our State, and as it is impossible to do without the necessaries of life, do not sound judgment. second crop of much value, grown since reason and produce dictate that we me facture every article the soil and clin 20 per cent, in a second cutting in Berks. In

will permit within our own State?

Rhode Island has one hundred and twee million, eighty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-six spindles. Massachusetts has one hundred and fifty cotton mills, with two Legislature. The time has come when it is neither prudent, expedient, nor politic to is neither prudent, expedient, nor politic to

We are aware that there are many establishments of the various factories in conhalments of the various factories in con-templation and already in operation in the State of Tennessee. But are there enough to supply all of the wants of her people? Agriculture and mechanism in Europe, and with all other prosperous people, stand linked hand in hand. And would it not be well for the people of Tennessee, if need be, for a time suspend the hand of agricul-ture, that they might aid mechanical insti-tutions? Nature calls aloud for an equilibrium in The potato crop promises to be nearly an

average one. The per centage below 100, or a full crop, are-Maine, 94; Vermont, all the goings of man. The ship that suc-cessfully moves upon the bosom of the 90; Massachusetts, 97; West Virginia, 89; Kentucky, 81; Illinois, 63; Indiana, 81; Ohio, 98; Michigan, 08; Wisconsin, 96; California, 88; Oregon, 90; and several of the wave.

Southern States, in which few are grown. We know it is said that laborers are too Among the States above an average are New Hampshire, 105; Rhode Island, 102; scarce and the people of Tennessee are unable to establish factories suited to the Connecticut, 105; New York, 103; New present wants of the people. We have

Jersey, 106; Pennsylvania, 104; Missouri, 101; Minnesota, 111; Iowa, 105; Kansas, 105; Nebraska, 104.

The sweet potato crop is a full one between New York and Virginia, and in Missispii and Louisiana, and elsewhere in the Southern States somewhat below an example of the cotton growing the state of the man, who was sick because he was hungry, and too sick to eat anything. Is this the present condition of the production of the production of the cotton growing the state of the man, who was sick because he was hungry, and too sick to eat anything. Is this the present condition of the production of the present condition of the production of the pro compete with those of the cotton growing lands of Missistippi, Louisiana, and Arkanas, or shall we seed our fields to grain and throw the product upon an already of dillimh27, 3&wiamsp and throw the product upon an already over-glutted market; supplied by the graingrowing regions of the porthwest? The The facts that large fortunes have been agricultural report of 1868 shows that made from the cultivation of the grape and Tennessee cultivated independent cotton a little more than three mill mixed shall be taxed. If they are not property they can have no owner, and are form naturar, and may be killed just as a few naturar, and may be killed just as a wolf or other wild animals. As our laws at wolf or other wild animals. As our laws at wolf or other wild animals. As our laws at country. Hundreds of new nurseries are States south of us, it was less per acre than present exist they are recognized as neither, springing into existence-catalogues from any State north of the Ohio river. Should we take one-half of all the laborers of Tenevery direction come teeming with "grape nessee into cotton and other factories, the vines for sale," and yet it is thought the de mand will be fully equal to, if not greater than the supply. This branch of industry seed to grass one-half of our lands, which eed to grass one-half of our lands, which, in five or ten years, would produce more than all do now, in their present condition, and although we should pay more, for a time, for field labor, we could find a better market for agricultural products, and get all necessary articles of manufactory cheaper, minus the transportation of the raw material north and the article back to us, besides seemed to have had some success for ten or twelve years, but failed after that time.

> it must pass.
>
> It is also said that we must go to harder work, and buy less. This is, we admit, the only alternative under the present system. Next it is suggested, that if we densely will be an all-sufficient remedy. manufactured wine from native grapes. In not object to immigration, yet we see but little inducement to offer them as agriculturalists. Rather let them come as manu-

Tennessee, should our law exempt from About fifty years ago Major Adlum of taxation the real estate necessary for the Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'

"Death comes down with reckless footers, and claims for its victim our friend eps, and claims for its victim our friend expense. Many persons judge of the little trifles that involuntarily bear witness to the individual mind.

There is often a whole world of years fixing the date of the first successful efforts witness to the individual mind.

There is often a whole world of years fixing the date of the first successful efforts witness to the individual mind.

There is often a whole world of years fixing the date of the first successful efforts witness to the individual mind. shout two millions of dollars.

Success in grape culture in this country.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us take these figures

The late Mr. N. Longworth, of Cincinnati.

prosperity, that we make every step in the is important in reaching the summit of as an approximation of the facts in the case. | who was one of the founders of American | right direction. Should money get scarcer is the emperor alone that can govern France.

And it is likely that the estimate is under as that it is above the real truth. At all masterhand of wholesome restraint and disevents, no man of any intelligence could number of acres planted in grapes around be the value of money? And will not ten cipline."

doubt the number and expensiveness of these animals. Nearly every white boy much; but I trust that events will justify the emperor. Surely the world must come to see what kind of people he had to govern. The emperor knew that these kind of people he had to govern.

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The emperor knew that his children or not, he must have his dog, and in many cases three or four poor starved acres—that the varieties of grapes then by gratifying the higher faculties. We have and in many cases three or four poor starved hings, which live as best they can.

That dogs seriously interfere with the counted by the hundreds. And that in 1846 subordinate duty of man; but as the whoels raising of sheep, goats, and even hogs, it is grape growing was confined to only a few of a carriage is to the carriage liself,

CATTLE PONDS FOR FARMS. The severe droughts which visit every year some portions of the country, cause, sixty to seventy years or more, and in the common course of things it is six or seven before it is in full leaving. In parts of the Gironde department in E. the whole land—grievous to be borne.

There are multitudes of men in our State who have all needful facilities for raising does not bear well beyond forty years. In this kind when a drought prevailed, and from twenty to one hundred, or five hun- others, on a sandy soil it will live and bear this kind when a drought prevailed, and dred, or even a thousand sheep and goats every year; but there is no use in making Bosc says a vine in Burgundy had reached we have known farmers to be obliged to send their cattle from one to three miles to water, but it was done only once a day. vineyards vines three hundred years old never attempted to provide for such emergencies upon their own premises, which all They also attain to an immense size and They also attain to an immense size and bearing capacity. I have authentic accounts before me of vines in the Persian province of Ghilan that are twelve feet in circumbefore me of vines in the Persian province buildings would shelter. But in times of great drought they would probably be drain-Juno's temple at Metapont, and also a ed. In this view, good-sized, deep ponds,

the demand. A practical engineer speaking on this subject pertinently says: "In traveling through the country, I am often surprised that farmers do not take ad-vantage of low places and convert them, at little expense of deepening and sodding the from the surrounding lands, and thus sup-ply their stock with water. The pond once ade should be strongly fenced and surrounded by willows to prevent evaporation. The fence will prevent cattle from getting into it. There should be a passage leading to In the Horticulturist is described a vine near Burlington, N. J., measuring six feet and one inch in circumference at three feet the pond, on the north side, where the water would be accessible outside of a part of the enclosure. This plan is invariably adopted in England. There I have ofter arger area than any other occount I have

seen one pond common to four fields. They clean them every third year." The approach to the water, it should be borne in mind, must gradually descend, so that the portion of the pond fenced out should be of sufficient depth to draw all the water within reach of the cattle, and the width of the approach should give ample room for two or three cattle to drink at one

RREVITIES AND LEVITIES.

three things-what they are, what they think they are, and what they want other people to think they are.

A strong mind is sometimes more easily apply the facts I present to his own selecimpressed than a weak one. For example you cannot so easily convince a fool that you are a philosopher, as you can a philoso-THE PRESENT CONDITION AND pher that you are a fool.

A paper says: "One of the prettiest sights the human eye ever rested upon is gold in its liquid state." The human eye in this suggestions respecting the present condition and future prosperity of the people of Tennessee. Although our opinion may differ a little from your own of a more excellent understanding, yet we have some excellent whisper)—"Fred, I've got such a majority would be satisfied f it could see any of the metal in solid state.

Lawyer C. (entering the office of his friend Dr. M., and speaking in a hourse whisper)—"Fred, I've got such a majority would be satisfied f it could see

morning that I can't speak the truth." Dr. M.—"Well, I'm giad it's nothing that will interfere with your business." The rising generation "age" rapidly in Detroit. A mature specimen, eight years old, was bunting around the police station for a stray father the other night. "You see," he remarked, with filial exultation, "the

SPECIAL NOTICES. ON MARRIAGE

Happy Relief for Young less from the for first of Entors in Admes in early 100. only restored. Nervous debility cared, in sents to marriage removed. New independent New and principal habitants in the first income and income a

Words of a Reliable Druggis WHAT IS THE VALUE OF MONEY WHEN

COMPARED TO HEALTH. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Is warranted to break up the most tro Cough in an incredibly short time. The emedy that can show more evidence of remost than the BALSAM the curing Consump
ion, Coughs, Coldic Asthron. Consump
IT ACTS ON THE KIDNEYS,
IT ACTS ON THE LIVER,

ar Which makes it races than a Cough Registof Michigan:

Manuse Cirv. Mices., July 27, 1876...J. N. MARINE CITY, Mress, July T, 1870.—J. N. Harnis C. Co.—Dear Sirse The Allen's Leng Balsam has arrived. I would not the to be without it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad cold and cough, and ficially Consumention was scated upon me. I was in a very bad state. I tried every thing that was reconstructed and spent a great cleal of money, and got no heir. I had the Allen's Lung Babam for sale, but I knew authing of its merits. I did not like to make it, without knowing more about it. I had not sold a bottle. of its merits. I did not like to ake it, without knowing more about it. I had not sold a bottle, When your agent called on me I told him I could not sell a medicine I knew nothing about. Ho urged me to her it muself. I did so, and to my grateful surprise the first bottle stopped my cough, and before the third-bottle was taken my lungs were healest and well, and I can now speak knowingly by my friends and commerce of the qualities of Allew's Long Ralsam. I regard respectfully.

It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no Opium in any form.

ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE

By J. H. SCHENCE, M. D. Many a human) sing has passed away for whose feath there was no other reason than the neglect or known and include table proven means of core Those near and dear to family and friends are steeping the dreamless slamuer into which, had they calmid adoubt. DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCE'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

the extra profit to all through whose hands

WM. H. LEICKHARDT,

Nashville, Tenn., Wholesale Agent HIDES, WOOL, ETC. MERCHANTS, FARMERS, BUTCHERS

ND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED, ARE requested to bear in mind that we are still in

nd are always prepared, a e highest price 1N CASH. We are also parchasing

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H AVING TAKEN AN INTEREST IN THE spacings Can Mines of Kentucky, known as the St. Bernard Mines, on the Evansville and